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THE GOVERNESS.

A TALE OF "GOOD SOCIETY."

The following Tale, which we re publish (by request,) originally appeared in the Philadelphia Post, in 1839, and was written by a Lady who now resides in this city

Raleigh Register.

"There must be some strange mistake about this, my dear," said Mr. S. after listening to an animated description of a governess she had engaged for her children "A lady of liberal education and the daughter of an author? I fear you did not state explicitly in what capacity you wished her to come."

"You know, Mr S." said the lady "our former governess, Miss P. wrote al, the particulars to her friends before I saw her."

"Did you refer to the letter?"

"No! I did not think it necessary. I only asked her if she would have any objections to eat *alone* when we had company."

"Well, what reply did she make."

"She did not answer; but I thought she changed countenance, so I told her to come up and we would see what arrangement we could make."

"Well, my dear, you will see what *derangement* will be made when she does come"

"I protest, Mr. S. you are always throwing cold water on every thing I do,—but she is very amiable, however, and will do every thing I wish her to do, I know she will."

"But, my dear, she may be very amiable, and yet if she is a woman of liberal education, not be willing to be your nurse."

"Pshaw! she is poor," said the lady with a curl of the lip, "she will be glad enough to stay here on any terms." What vulgarity of feeling under lady-like manners?

"We'll see," said the husband. "When does she come?"

"Day after to-morrow."

"What hour will it be necessary to send for her," inquired the husband.

"Send for her, indeed! I don't mean to spoil her, I assure you, I will begin as I intend to end." The end's not far distant, thought the husband.

"But, my dear," said he, "when you know the difficulty of getting a conveyance at the landing, I am surprised you did not promise to send for her."

"I want the carriage myself on Thursday, to go to the city."

"Well, why not offer to bring her with you."

"No, not I, indeed. I don't approve of making equals of my domestics," said the lady, with a toss of the head.

"What would your uncle have said to that speech, think you, my dear."

According to the resolution, Mrs. S went on Thursday to the city, (fourteen miles) passed the very door where the intended governess resided, and allowed her to take the steamer and have all the inconveniences alluded to.

When the governess arrived at the landing, she made inquiries for a conveyance, but the host of the miserable public house, hearing where she wanted to be taken, said, "I'm afraid, young woman, you'll find it no very easy matter to get any one to take you there." While the governess was wondering what the man could possibly mean by the last part of his harangue, a wagon drove up. "I say neighbor," cried the host, "here's a young woman going your way, can't you give her a lift? She's willing to pay you, I reckon," looking inquiringly at the governess.

"Most certainly, I am," said Josephine, (for that was her name) "and will feel myself greatly obliged besides."

"Where do you want to go," said the man.

"To Mr. S's, three miles distant."

"No, no!" said the man, with a shake of the head, "they gets me to carry none of their friends. I tell them I aint forgot how they used my cousin Sue when she was at service there; nor how they turned old Polly our next neighbor out of doors, when she was sick, and wronged her out of her wages besides—them ere folks must ask no favor of me, I tell them; I'll take no body there, for any price, that's eartain," said he cracking his whip and riding off.

The kind, affectionate heart of Josephine, sunk within her, as she thought, "Oh! can this be true?" She composed herself, however, and said to the hostess, who had been calling after the man, but in vain, "That young man appears to feel himself injured by the family I am going among."

"May be you're some kin to them?" said the young woman, with an inquiring glance, "you look enough like Mrs. S. to be her sister."

"No," said Josephine, "I am no relation."

"Going there to make a visit, I suppose?" said the woman.

"No, I am going as governess to their children."

"Well, dear heart, I pity you; poor young thing!"

"Why do you pity me?" said Josephine.

"Kase, Miss, every body speaks hard of Mrs. S Her *help*, Miss, give her a terrible name."

"She's a regular nigger driver," said the husband, looking up from an almanac which he held in his hand, "and a rich lady should be above that business, according to my notion." This was evidently said as if glad to have an opportunity of venting some private pique.

"I am very sorry," said Josephine, "to hear that Mrs. S.'s domestics give her so bad a name, but I trust there is no truth in it. Perhaps these persons have given her the name of being an unkind mistress, to justify themselves in their own evil conduct."

"I hope," said the woman, "young lady, you may find it so,—but when you're as old as I am, I reckon you'll know the truth of that proverb, "what every body says must be true."

"I was much pleased," said Josephine—still willing to give a different turn to the woman's feelings; "I was much pleased with Mrs. S 's manners. She was very affable and polite."

"And there's the mischief, madam; nobody won't believe it till they know by experience, as my husband says. I wish you well, young lady, but mark my words, you are not one month older before you find out that 'all's not gold that glitters,' as my mother used to say."

After waiting several hours, and almost despairing of getting to the end of her journey that day, Josephine was aroused by the voice of the host: "I say, neighbor, hold, on—here's a young woman who would like to go along." A young farmer, of a pleasing countenance, drove in his house.

"Where does she want to go?" inquired he.

"To Mr. S.'s."

"To Mr. S.'s!" said the young man, with a frown, as he looked at Josephine, "I thought from the likeness it was Mrs. S.'s sister."

"Oh, Tom, take her along," said the hostess, seeing him hesitate,—she's been here nearly all day—she'll pay you for it."

"Well, Miss, I guess I can take you along," but adroitly said to a companion in the wagon, "I'll make any of their flesh pay well for it, if I ride them, I tell you," and Josephine, to her utter amazement, found it cost her four times the sum she had anticipated. Not willing to have words with the man, she quietly paid the exorbitant charge.

"There," said the man to his companion, "did'nt I get part of Polly's wages out of them rale slick!" driving off and jingling the change in his pocket. "I wonder what them 'ere folks think will become of them in the day of Judgment. I say Sam, have rich folks got the same bible as poor folks have?"

"To be sure they have," said the other.

"Well, that's queer, any how, for I read in my bible, "I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; thirsty, and ye gave me drink; naked, and ye clothed me, &c. If they've got to show works like these—I rather think them 'ere big bugs will look sheepish, when they're called to account."

"And what account," said his grave companion, "can you give for your extortion to that young lady?"

"Let me alone for that, Sam.—I'll show you a thing or two." A few moments more brought them before the door of a miserable hut. "Now Sam, I'll show what account I can give of that 'ere small change," said Tom, handing him the reins and springing from the wagon. "Here Polly, there's a present for you," and he opened the cottage door, and handed her the money.

"Bless and thank you neighbor, but"—

"Oh, it's only part of the wages them 'ere S.'s owe you

"Well, the Lord has softened their hearts to a poor body, in answer to my prayers," said the poor woman.

"No, no! they have no hearts to soften. Now Polly, go and get yourself a comfortable mess, and pray for him who gave you the means,—never mind them, they've got gold; and it's all they want."

"Ah! Tommy, but gold wont save the soul you know—and my Master bids me pray for those who injure me. I will always remember them in my prayers. I owe them no grudge. You know, they had the doctor's bill to pay,—they kept my wages back for that."

"Well, 'twas tarnal bad usage, any how. I reckon there's no poor folks in our part of the country, would serve a woman this fashion."

The governess was shown in—it was early in the spring—a cheerful hickory wood fire blazed on a white marble hearth, and lit up a splendid and spacious apartment—for it was quite dark when she arrived. Mrs. S. had not yet returned from the city Josephine found Mr. S very polite, and was much pleased with the appearance of the children.

A few minutes before tea, Mrs. S. arrived. "How do you do, Miss R." said she to the governess, with a condescending smile, and then turned immediately, and entered into conversation with her husband, as if to let her know at once that she considered her but a secondary personage in the establishment. "Had you any difficulty Miss R. in finding our sequestered spot?" said the lady as she raised the tea pot to pour out the tea.

"The only difficulty I had, was in getting conveyance. The people at the landing are not very obliging, I think."

"Oh, they are perfect bears," said the lady.

"They are human beings, whom kind treatment would make very civil," thought the governess.

"She need not have been subjected to their rudeness," thought the husband, as he glanced his eyes towards Mrs. S. as she was doing the honors of the table, but had of course no time to understand the look.

"To Mr. S." said the lady to the waiter, who was about to hand the *first* cup of tea to Josephine, and knit her brows to convey the idea that he must not make that mistake again. Neither the words nor the look were lost upon Josephine, for little indignities (if mean) offered to the educated and refined when in a dependent situation, make the nerves quiver.

"I'm sleepy, mama," said the youngest boy, as soon as the tea was ended.

"Well, my dear," said the mother, "I will show Miss R. where you are to sleep as soon as she pleases."

The truth for the first time flashed upon her mind, "*I am their nurse!*" So new and so painful were her feelings, her head became dizzy,—and scarcely conscious what she did, she mechanically followed Mrs. S. who led the way to the chamber. Mr. S. perceived the alteration in her looks, and felt for her situation. Mrs S. never for a moment imagined that she was inflicting pain. She spoke with the softest, the sweetest voice. The sounds might have been compared to "silver chords dipped in honey." Her manners were calm and composed—and yet under this she wore as cold, selfish and unfeeling a heart, as beat in the breast of any of the human family.

"Here is where the boys sleep," said the lady. "I am so excessively afraid of fire, I have them to sleep in our apartment—and this is Miss Bell's little bed. I beg, Miss R. you will always hear them say their prayers before they retire. And now, little folks, I must bid you good night, and go below to papa—you know I have been from home all day. Good night," kissing them, "Miss R. will you come down and sit with us, when they are in bed, or do you prefer retiring?" said she, with a voice which conveyed to a sensitive mind, that she greatly preferred her chosing to retire.

"I prefer retiring, Mrs. S." said Josephine, "as I am rather fatigued with my jaunt."

"Well," said the lady, "I will show you your sleeping apartment. Here it is; it is the nursery and school room, here you will have your charge during the day, but you will always have it to yourself at night. You need not trouble yourself, Miss R. to make a fire in the morning, the chambermaid will do that."

"Of course," thought Josephine.

When Josephine was left alone, she sat with folded arms looking into the fire, scarcely conscious whether this was a dream or a reality. On raising her eyes, they rested on a large, old fashioned family Bible, and in an instant recollections of home, all its sweets and blessings, rushed upon her mind.

Josephine was a Christian—she read the promises to the fatherless—she claimed them on the bended knee, retired and wept herself to sleep.

"Governourse, open the door, we want to be dressed. Mama says you must let us in." Josephine had fallen into such a deep sleep the night before, she did not awake until aroused by their voices. "Mama says our other governurse used to get up early,—she wonders why you was not up when we first come to the door," said the eldest boy, as he entered.

"Mama told me to tell you," said the little girl, entering with her clothes on her arm, "she wants you to bring our clothes into your room at night, so she may not have the trouble in the morning."

"Now, Miss R." said the lady, after breakfast, "I will point out to you, from the piazza, (rising and walking out,) where the pleasant walks are for the children. I wish them to be a good deal in the open air,—perhaps two walks would be sufficient, but I would greatly prefer their taking three a day."

When Josephine and the children returned from these walks, Mrs. S. went into the nursery with a work basket in her hand. "Here Miss R. you will find needles, colors and tapes to repair the children's clothes, which you will find in the children's wardrobe," a yellow painted press, which occupied one side of the nursery. Josephine took the basket, as she thought "their seamstress too;" but she had learned by this time, to be astonished at nothing which might be expected from her in this family. A family styled one of the very first in our Republic, and belonging to the select few called "good society."

Josephine collected her little group—heard them their lessons, and was happy. Whatever her trials might be, the society of little children always had the effect of dispelling the cloud, for the moment at least. She emphatically loved children, and had a heart to love every human being: but as boiling water soonest freezes, so a warm heart is soonest chilled by the frost of unkindness.

Nothing particular occurred, until an hour before tea time,—orders were sent up to have the children dressed, and sent below. The tea bell did not ring. The waiter came into the nursery, bearing Miss R.'s tea. Josephine looked astonished. "Why do you bring my tea up!" said she, to the waiter.

"Mr. M.—Mrs. S.'s brother,—has come to stay all night," stammered the man, as he drew up his brows, negro fashion, when making an effort to keep from smiling. Josephine saw it all at a glance. And this, thought she, as the waiter closed the door, is what my father gave me a liberal education for—for this, took unwearied pains to develope and cultivate my mind, that I might be an outcast from society—banished from the table of my fellows, as unworthy a place among them. To keep the children from the table, is not the motive, for they are sent for, while I am left alone. She exclaimed aloud, "Oh! can it be my duty to remain here?" The waiter came up, and removed the almost untouched repast. She put the children to bed, and again retired to weep herself to sleep. She awoke refreshed,—the good, have often peace and strength administered to them in sleep. Sleep to them, is a restoration, which the wicked know nothing of. Is it merely poetical, to imagine that angels pour balm upon the weary soul, in its sleeping hours?

At breakfast time, Mr. M. had not left, and of course, her breakfast was brought up. It was a wet morning, the children did not walk. Mrs. S. came into the nursery, to give some directions.

"Mrs. S. I find you do not keep a nurse," said Josephine.

"Keep a nurse and governess too, Miss R. Could you suppose for a moment, I kept a nurse? No, my purse is quite inadequate to that," drawing in her head, which showed her double chin to great advantage—"did you really think for a moment, Miss R. I kept a nurse?"

"I could not think for a moment, that I was to be their nurse, madam. My sister is, at present, in Mr B.'s family,—his children are the same age of yours; and I assure you, nothing has ever been expected of her, but to educate the children,—and never has she been excluded from the table on any occasion."

"Oh, Miss R. that spirit won't do here. I want a woman who is willing to make herself useful, and take the entire charge of the children off my mind,—of course she must be educated, or the children will acquire vulgarisms. You undoubtedly heard from Miss P. all that was expected of you here,—nothing will be asked of you but what she was perfectly willing to do."

"I did not see Miss P. but in her letter, she told nothing which could convey an idea that she was any thing else than governess to your family. Did you see the letter, Mrs S?" inquired Josephine.

"No, I did not—I regret I did not peruse it, before she sent it, but as I requested her to state all the particulars, I thought, of course, she did so, indeed she told me she had. I thought, however, with all her professions, she was in a great hurry to get away."

The fact was simply this, Miss P. was a manœuverer. She groaned under the burden of being debarred from society, and filling a menial's situation, but had too much policy to make enemies among the rich, by stating her feelings. She did not speak to Mrs. S. but wrote to her friends all the particulars of the situation, requesting them as soon as possible, to procure for her another. Upon receiving a favourable answer, she told Mrs. S. that she was extremely sorry to inform her it would be absolutely necessary to leave her children; for a gentleman to whom the family were under many obligations, had opened a school, and she had made him a promise two years before if he ever did, she would become one of the teachers, (fudge). Mrs. S. was greatly surprised, and answered—"Miss P. I do not think this will be using the well, after telling me you knew of no obstacle to your remaining with me for years."

"I did not know of any when I engaged, as the gentleman was in delicate health. I did not think it possible he could commence for years yet; indeed the physicians gave very little encouragement; he went to the South, and has returned in perfect health."

"When will it be necessary for you to leave?" said the lady.

"In two weeks."

"So soon as that? I don't know what I shall do. I suppose I will be left with the entire charge of these children again; and my nerves are so weak I fear I shall sink under it."

"I assure you, madam," said Miss P "nothing but a promise which I deem sacred, would ever sever me from this charming and interesting little flock," looking around upon the children. Flattery to a mother's ears, she knew was just the thing at this crisis.

Mrs. S. replied with subdued feeling. "Well Miss P. suppose you write to your friend, and inform him how happily you are situated here, perhaps when he hears you are anxious to remain, he may get some one in your place."

"No, Mrs. S. I know he would not be willing, and I feel it would be acting dishonorable to request it, knowing as I do, the many obligations we are under to him."

"Miss P." said the lady—"I have always thought since you had the charge of my children that you had their interest as well as my own at heart, and I am very averse to think otherwise."

"You do me justice, madam; said Miss P. allowing the tears (of which she always had a plentiful supply) to roll down perceived before she raised her handkerchief. "You indeed do me justice. I feel as if I were about to part with my own children."

"I will increase your salary, if you remain," said the lady.

"No, madam, if love for your children cannot make me violate my promise, money never can. I know of a young lady, however, Mrs. S whom if you get will more than supply my place. She is very amiable; I boarded in the same house with her several months: she was a universal favorite."

"Is she a good teacher?" inquired Mrs. S.

"That I cannot speak positively about, but as she superintended Mrs E.'s school or the school of which Mrs. E. is directress, you could have every satisfaction in this respect by calling on her."

"Yes, I know Mrs. E by report; she is a woman of very superior talents. I should have every confidence in her judgment."

"Where does Miss R. reside?"

"She resides in New York—but at present she is in Philadelphia; her sister has had a severe attack of illness, and she went on to attend her."

"I hope she enjoys good health herself," said the lady.

"Perfect health now; she was very ill at the time of her brother's death, which happened three weeks after her father's, indeed her life was despaired of; but for six months her health has become quite established."

"Oh, I hope she will never be sick if she comes here. I have such a natural aversion to having any one sick in the house."

"I hope not, madam, for your sake, for the care of the children would be too much for you;" as she said this she thought, "I'm truly glad I've never known what it was to be sick in the house of such an unfeeling monster."

"Oh, I never will get any one, I know," said Mrs. S. "who will feel as much interest in my health as you do."

"No, nor yet be quite as much your humble servant," thought the governess; "but if you only knew it was all to serve my own views, and despise while I pretend to pity you. You've humbled me, and I trust you'll be humbled yourself for it."

"You know Miss P. there are some particulars in this situation which husband says, are not expected in all families, from a governess, but I think he imagines a great deal. I am sure you've made no difficulty about any thing required of you Have you felt your duties here irksome?"

"Not in the least," said Miss P. but thought and felt, "I would be glad to get away though."

"Will you write to your friend and inform her of the particulars of the situation, and beg her to come?"

"I will, madam, and if she finds it as happy a home as I have, nothing but necessity will cause her to leave it."

Miss P. was not young, she had lived long enough without Christian principle to learn how to flatter and deceive, and knew the world much better than her own heart.

The same evening Miss P. wrote to the friends of Miss R. but very carefully avoided mentioning particulars, as she knew her friends would not consent to her coming, and she would in this case, perhaps, lose her situation; and at all events have some difficulty about it. She stated therefore, that she was delightfully situated as governess in the family, and regretted leaving, &c. &c.

She wrote entirely with reference to herself, never for a moment, either studying Mrs. S.'s convenience, or Miss R.'s happiness; and this duplicity was the cause of the unpleasant and mortifying misunderstanding.

But to return to the conversation between Mrs. S. and Josephine.

"Well, Mrs S. as I have inadvertently been led into a situation which I do not think it my duty to fill, I will leave as soon as you can procure a person in my place."

"Of course, Miss R. if those are your feelings, it would not at all agree with my arrangements to retain you; therefore I will make inquiries and relieve you from your unpleasant charge as soon as possible; but I consider that there is nothing menial in your situation, however. You are expected to do nothing but for the children, and attend to your own room. You do not have your fire to make, nor wood to bring up; and I would never think of such a thing as your washing your own windows or fl—"

"Wash the windows! I presume not," said Josephine—with a satirical smile, for which she was sorry, as soon as betrayed.

Josephine had prayed, earnestly prayed, for humility, but she never found it so difficult to be really humble as now; it requires circumstances to develope the character—and even when pride is distinctly seen, and guarded against, it but turns, assumes another form, and dwells and reigns in the heart still. None can know how "deceitful above all things" the heart is, until they strive to root out its errors; then by its powerful opposition they will learn how totally averse to it is to submit to the will of God.

Three weeks elapsed before Mrs. S. heard of a person whom she thought would be suitable to take charge of the children.

Mrs. S. thought she hit on the very person—she was not handsome, which she was heartily glad of, for she had not altogether liked the idea of being eclipsed by her governess; she also agreed with her for a smaller salary—indeed it was better every way.

For the three weeks Josephine remained in the family, she was entirely confined to her own room, except when she walked out with the children. She was never asked to the table afterward, but with one exception, but her duty to the children was faithfully fulfilled, and she had the satisfaction to find they appreciated her kindness and loved her. The exception was this:

A few days before Josephine left, a violent thunder storm came up, and as the lightning flashed and thunder rolled, Mrs. S. white and trembling, went into the nursery—

"Oh! I do beg, Miss R you will not permit the children to sit so near the fireplace, it is so very dangerous."

"I did not think of it, as I have no fear myself," said Josephine, rising and removing the children.

"Is it possible Miss R. you can feel calm during such an awful thunder storm?"

"I feel more than calm, madam; I feel exquisite enjoyment in such a scene as this—witnessing the grand and sublime, always creates pleasure in me."

"Oh!" thought Josephine, as soon as these words escaped, "this treacherous heart. I did not intend to say anything lofty here."

"I am a sad coward," said the lady; "children, don't sit so near the window, the lightning will hurt your eyes. Oh! what a vivid flash!" said she, covering her eyes with her hand.

The tea bell rung—Josephine was invited down to tea, her first impulse was to refuse, but checking herself, she went down and tried to forget the past. While the storm continued she was treated with marked politeness and attention—but alas! for the conscience which is only stimulated to duty by fear—with the clouds, disappeared also, the lady's kindness.

The morning was serene and beautiful, and the lady was the same unfeeling tyrant as ever.

The day before the new governess arrived, Mrs. S. went into the nursery, and apprised Miss R. of it. The look of joy, nay, ecstacy, which beamed from the expressive eyes of Josephine, was not lost upon Mrs. S. but thought she, you shall feel my power until the last moment, "Miss R. you will have to go down in the stage, as we are going to send the carriage for Miss F. our future governess."

"I would greatly prefer going in the steamer," said Josephine.

"Oh, that you can't do, as we have no conveyance to send you to the landing."

"Well, I can go in the stage," said Josephine—"I believe the stage does not pass here."

"No, it passes about a quarter of a mile from here, at ten o'clock in the morning—you had better leave here by half past nine.

In the morning the children clung around Josephine, she breathed a silent prayer that the blessings of their heavenly father might rest upon them and upon their parents; and oh may their mother be brought to a better mind. This was a prayer of Christian charity, but she did not know in this prayer she had asked for trials and affliction to rest on their mother, for these are the fires which purify the heart.

When she arrived at the farm house, she was greatly surprised to hear that the stage never passed there until two o'clock. She turned to the waiter, who had brought her trunk, "There must be some mistake, Mrs. S. could not have known the hour."

"Yes, ma'am," said the man, "she did know what time the stage passed, but"—

"But what!" said Josephine, for the first time during the whole affair feeling indignant.

"She expects the new governess there at ten o'clock."

Josephine was silent, but the flush of indignation suffused her cheeks.

"If you wish to return, ma'am, until two o'clock," said the farmer's wife, "I

will keep your trunk for you, it will be quite safe here."

"No ma'am. I don't want to return," said Josephine. "I would much rather remain here," as she looked upon the kind hearted expression of the woman's face.

"Oh, ma'am, I am sure you're welcome, come in; if you can make yourself contented here, you are heartily welcome."

"I can make myself contented any where, where I find kind feelings," said Josephine, "and I am very much obliged to you for the invitation."

"Let me take your bonnet Miss, and here are some books, if you can find any worth reading to amuse yourself, while I attend to my dairy, for you know, Miss, we country folks all have to work." What real politeness under a rough garb, though Josephine, as she said,

"I am greatly obliged by your kindness."

(To be concluded next week)

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, October 29.

The yellow fever, thank God, has taken its departure; not, however, without leaving behind traces of its dreadful ravages, which will long be remembered as having rendered the season of 1841 one of the most malignant on record. Since the late frost the faculty are unanimously of opinion that strangers incur no risk at present in entering the city. Accordingly, people are flocking in hourly, and as if by magic the deathlike quiet which prevailed a few weeks ago has suddenly been transformed into the bustle and animation peculiar to New Orleans in the winter season.

In order to demonstrate most conclusively the fatality of the epidemic during the past season, I have taken the trouble to sum up the total mortality, since the outbreak of the fever, commencing on the 1st of August, and ending yesterday, which comprises a period of twelve weeks and five days. The result is as follows:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.
1st week	57	5
2d	80	4
3d	103	23
4th	146	72
5th	174	105
6th	245	164
7th	292	220
8th	327	259
9th	259	180
10th	188	115
11th	151	93
12th	149	96
13th	78	37
	2,249	1,372
Buried at Lafayette, from New Orleans, estimated	450	350
	2,699	1,722

Showing an average weekly mortality of 211, of which 135 were of yellow fever. On comparing our summer population (80,000) with that of New York, (320,000,) it will readily be perceived how very unhealthy the past season has been. The average number of deaths in New York is about 200 per week, while in this city, with a population one fourth of yours, the above figures have succeeded for thirteen weeks in succession.

N. Y Com Adv.

Wholesale Deaths—We copy the following paragraph from the Louisville Journal of the 25th ultimo: "Two or three weeks ago, three hundred foreign emigrants arrived at the Balize below New Orleans. The city authorities, hearing of their arrival, and anxious that they should not fall victims to the yellow fever, sent a deputation, warning them not to enter the city, and offering to furnish them with means of subsistence until the pestilence should subside. The emigrants thought it was all a Yankee trick. "We are told," said they to the deputation, "that we can make three dollars a day in New Orleans; if the authorities will pay us that, we will stay where we are—if not, —." The poor fellows hastened to the city; and, at the last dates, it is said that not one of them was living."

Rare Honesty.—For a long time past the government has had an "agent of public timber" in East Florida, whose duty it was to guard the public timber (live oak.) against depredation. In April last, Mr. Nathan Sergeant of Philadelphia was appointed to fill the office. He proceeded to Florida, but soon found, that the fear of the Indians was an effectual preventive against such depredations; that the office was consequently a sinecure, and had been so ever since the Seminole war began. He therefore, like a good Whig as he is, resigned, and recommended that the office be abolished, which was accordingly done. The name of the man who held the office under Van Buren ought to be published along with Mr. Sergeant's. *Fay. Obs.*

It is a singular fact that all our pecuniary difficulties, both State and National, have grown out of the exercise of the Veto power. Gen. Jackson vetoed the bill to establish a National Bank, and forthwith his party friends brought into existence hundreds of State Banks—thence followed an expanded currency, and the age of speculation—and, again, these were followed by revulsion and ruins. Gen. Jackson vetoed the bill authorizing an appropriation towards constructing the Maysville turnpike road, and recommended that States should make internal improvements. The states gave heed to the advice, Illinois among the rest; and here we now are in the midst of rail-road ruins, state bankruptcy, and general pecuniary distress—all of which can be traced, with unerring certainty, to the exercise of the Veto power. *Sangamo (Ill.) Journal.*

LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.

Washington, October 25, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: I have lately had the honor to receive many letters from as many different states, each propounding, on the part of the writer and his neighbor, nearly the same political interrogatories—to which answers are requested.

The scope of the inquiries is a flattering proof of the interest that some of my countrymen take in the opinions that I have formed on certain great principles of abiding importance to the success of our systems of government; and as I have nothing to conceal, if nothing of value to communicate, I shall at once, without policy or reserve, and in the form of a circular, comply with their several requests.

PARTY POLITICS.—Although from early manhood I have, by the profession of arms in the defence of my country, been thrown out of the arena of party politics, yet I have never ceased to be an attentive observer of public events, and thus, I believe, there has scarcely been a discussion of momemt in Congress, within my time, on which I did not form, and modestly but firmly express, a passing opinion.

A mere youth, I felt the liveliest joy when the alien and sedition laws expired in the triumph of Mr. Jefferson. From 1806 I was old enough, by speech and pen, to call for a prompt and energetic redress of our wrongs suffered from Great Britain, under her Orders in Council; the attack on the Chesapeake frigate, and long-continued impressment of our seamen; and when the war of 1812 at length came, I was among the first and longest in the presence of the foe. The insults received from the French Directory—their depredations on our commerce, renewed under Napoleon's decrees (Berlin and Milan) which followed the British Orders in Council, also largely shared my indignant reprobation.

The administrations of Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, like that of Mr. Jefferson, had in their respective periods, my humble but hearty approbation; and I have since censured nothing in either but the sale of a part and the dismantling of the remainder of our Navy; the gun-boat system of defence that followed; and the indefinite embargo, which, crippling us for war, by destroying our commerce and finances, and oppressing agriculture, was long continued without redressing one outrage from abroad.

I give this little sketch of the growth of my party feelings or opinions—unimportant, perhaps, except to myself and a few partial friends—to show that, if I have never been a Federalist, in any party sense of the term, so neither have I been a Jackobin, an impracticable, or abstractionist, in any sense whatever, but always an old fashioned Republican, devoted to the support of law and order; a Democratic Whig, just as all my family had been Whigs in the great struggle for national freedom and independence.

THE JUDICIARY.—From an early and long-continued study of elementary law, my mind has ever been embued with deep reverence for the Bench, State and Federal—an independent department in our system of government, and which, holding neither the purse to corrupt nor the sword to terrify, addresses itself only, with the mild force of persuasive reason, to the intelligence and virtue of the whole community. By the Federal Constitution every possible safeguard is provided to shield its Judiciary against fleeting prejudice, political rancor, and party dependence, to which legislators and the Executive are unavoidably, directly, and constantly exposed. Hence, "to the one Supreme Court" is wisely extended, by "appellate jurisdiction," "all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority."

Looking to this express provision, I have always held that when a doubtful question, arising under the Constitution itself, the supreme law of the land, under an act of Congress or a treaty, has once been solemnly adjudicated by that court, the principle of the decision ought to be taken by all as definitively settled, unless, indeed, it be upon a re-hearing before the same tribunal. This appears to me too clear for disputation; for the court is not only declared to be supreme, and hence there can be no bench beyond it; but to Congress is only given the power to constitute inferior tribunals. By appeals to the Supreme Court, a settlement was intended to be reached, and anarchy, through a long distraction of the public mind on great questions of Legislative and Executive power, thus rendered impossible. Practically, therefore, for the People, and especially their functionaries, to deny, disturb, or impugn principles thus constitutionally established, strikes me as of evil example, if not of a direct revolutionary tendency, except, indeed, in the case of a judicial decision enlarging power and against liberty; and any dangerous error of this sort can be always easily corrected (and should only be corrected) by an amendment of the Constitution, in one of the modes prescribed by that instrument itself—the organic law of the States and the People. Misconstructions of law, other than the Constitution, are yet more readily corrected by amendatory or declaratory acts of Congress.

THE EXECUTIVE VETO.—This, by the framers of the Constitution, could only have been designed, 1. To enable the President to defend his own rightful powers against usurpations on the part of Congress; 2. To enable him to forbid other legislative infractions of the Constitution; and, 3. To guard the country against other acts of hasty or violent legislation.

It is hardly possible to conceive a case under the first or second of these heads against which the Judiciary—the balance-wheel of the system—does not afford, of itself, all the security that the People can require.

But, without the protection of either the Bench or the Veto, would the Executive Department (become so super-judicial of late years) be too weak to fulfil the strictly executive functions for which it was more particularly created? Or, rather, would not that department still be the most powerful for evil in the Government?

The President is, under the checks of the Constitution and law, rightfully invested with the power of the sword, and he has again and again had that of the purse also. The Houses of Congress, it is true, lay taxes, fix imposts, and regulate the sales of the public domain; but it is he (through his agents) who handles the proceeds. From 1833 to 1836, (to say nothing of the present,) he alone nominated and dismissed all the agents who kept, as well as those who collected, distributed, and disbursed the public revenue. The apothegm, "Make us your executor, we care not who are your legislators," has a frightful application to such small agents and the immense treasure that passes annually through their hands!

The rapid increase and spread of population; the growth of national wealth; the amount of revenue collected and disbursed; the new relations (by the extension of commerce) with foreign countries; the additional appointments at home and abroad; the number and value of contracts—all constantly and necessarily on the increase; a general decay in morals, perhaps as great in Congress as elsewhere; the habit that we have seen prevail during several Presidential terms, of filling public offices with little or no regard to moral standing, have, taken together, already opened to the head of the Government elements of power and corruption which it was impossible for the framers and adopters of the Constitution to foresee or to conceive. Who, at that distant day, for example, ever dreamed of the spectacle which has recently disgusted every honest citizen, of postmasters, mail contractors, mail-agents, and census takers covering the land with government pamphlets, hand bills, and extra-gazettes, sufficient (if read) to sap the morals, public and private, of an entire generation? of the custom house mercenaries in the large cities, living on the public, neglecting every duty for party meetings and the polls, and rendering to Power the most bribe-worthy services? Of Districts Attorneys and Collectors, rambling missionaries, defending every abuse of office—their own the most indecent—in order to maintain power in the hands of their patron?—All who have reflected on the foregoing facts must be ready to affirm—that Executive Patronage "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."

I hope, then, by no early amendment of the constitution, to see a reduction of the President's veto. The regulation of patronage would properly follow.

There can be no good reason why the veto should not be overcome by a bare majority in each House of Congress, of all the members elected to it—say, for the benefit of reflection, at the end of ten days from the return of the bill. An amendment to this effect would still leave the President, the general representative of every State and district, armed with the votes of all the members absent at the moment from the respective Houses; and there will always be some members absent from both.

ROTATION IN OFFICE.—The inquiry under this head, is not definite in any letter before me. It, however, is presumed to refer—1. To governors and secretaries of territories, and some of the judges thereof; district attorneys; collectors, surveyors and naval officers of the customs; marshals; post masters, whose commissions amount to a thousand dollars per annum; navy agents; registers and receivers of land offices; surveyors general of lands, and Indian agents—all of whom are, by law, appointed for a term of four years; but subject, by express enactment (except the judges) to be removed at pleasure. 2. To a high class of civil officers (next to the chiefs) in the executive departments at Washington; other high functionaries—foreign ministers, secretaries of legation and counsuls; —post masters, whose commissions amount to less than a thousand dollars per annum; superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian sub agents, &c. &c.—all appointed without limitation as to term, yet subject, in practice—not by express law—to be also removed at pleasure; and 3. To the assistants allowed by law to very many of the principals included above, which assistants are generally called clerks—some of them deputies, appraisers, weighers, gaugers, sub inspectors, store-keepers, light house keepers, &c. &c.—all appointed and subject to removal, as under the second head.

I am asked—Whether (in my poor opinion) all those functionaries (amounting to many thousands) or any of them, ought to be periodically superseded by original appointments? If yes. When? And if a part only, Which?

We have seen that a great number of officers are filled for a term of years, and more without any limitation as to term. I, however, can draw no line of just distinction between the claims of the two clases upon the favor of country or government.

Premising, that regular periodical changes in the subordinate servants of the country, merely for the sake of change, would necessarily swell executive patronage, already too much swollen—I am obliged to add that I more than doubt, on other grounds, the policy and justice of such changes. 1. Because, for the able and prompt execution of public business, much official experience, in a great number of particular stations, is known to be necessary;—2. Because, many office-holders, appointed under even reckless administrations (such as we have seen) will always, after a time, be found of tried integrity and of equal industry and abilities;—3. Because, again, some may be found in a state of honorable poverty, the result no less of stern integrity than of a long and exclusive devotion to the interests of the public; and—4. Because, to remove such servants, or *not* to re appoint them at the end of a term, would not only discourage successors in a faithful discharge of duty, but could not fail to outrage the moral sense of entire communities. I speak on this head from what I witnessed in 1829-30, of the cruel experiment, on a large scale, then made upon the sensibilities of the country, and the mischiefs to the public interests which early ensued.

What I would, therefore, humbly advise, is this: To turn out, not only on a change of President, but in any and every week of the year, all office holders known to be deficient in either honesty, capacity, or industry, and to appoint, in their stead, men known to possess those qualities. Without an anxious attention to this rule, a government of the people, resting on virtue and intelligence, cannot long be successfully maintained; for a blind or vicious distribution of enormous patronage would soon—by the force of the highest example—beat down all that is taught in the church, the school-house, and the college.

ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.—Of the eight chief magistrates that preceded General Harrison—whom a nation yet mourns—the first, third, fourth, fifth and seventh, presided over this Union respectively, two successive terms; the other three, but four years each; and every one of the eight, whilst in office, became a candidate for a second term.

I consider the sublime example set by *the father of his country*, in declining a third election—which has been duly followed by four popular Presidents, and would no doubt have been observed with equal good faith by the other three, under like circumstances—as establishing a barrier against a third term, as impassable as if it were embodied in the constitution itself. But I do not consider it respectful to the people, nor otherwise proper in a candidate, to solicit a favor on a pledge that, if elected, he will not accept a second nomination. It looks too much like a bargain tendered to other aspirants; —yield to me now; I shall soon be out of your way;—too much like the interest that sometimes governs the Cardinals in the choice of a Pope—many voting for themselves first, and, if without success, finally for the most superannuated—in oder that the election may the sooner come round again. I am, however, in favor of an amendment of the constitution, in one of the forms prescribed—declaring no citizen shall be eligible to a re election to the Presidency, and also, of an extension of the term to that of a Senator—a period of six years.

AGENCY OF THE PRESIDENT IN LEGISLATION.—I am persuaded that this should be strictly limited, 1. To the veto, qualified as suggested above; 2. To the command of the constitution—"he shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient;" and 3. To furnishing, through the appropriate executive departments, such details for bills as any committee of either House of Congress may especially call for.

LEADING MEASURES OF THE LATE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—If I had had the honor of a vote on the occasion, it would have been given in favor of the land distribution bill; the bankrupt bill, and the second bill for creating a fiscal corporation; having long been under a conviction that, in peace as in war, something efficient, in the nature of a Bank of the U. States, is not only "necessary and proper," but indispensable to the successful operations of the Treasury, as well as to many of the wants of our commerce and currency.

SECRET OR OATH-BOUND SOCIETIES.—I have not been a member of a masonic lodge, in thirty odd years, nor a visitor of any lodge since, except once—now more than sixteen years ago. There are, at many academies and colleges, as is well known, associations of students, tutors and professors, for purely literary purposes, and their meetings, generally, for aught that I know, may be a secret. Twenty eight years ago, I was once present with such an association, and never since; and I have, within five years, received many flattering notices of my having been enrolled as an honorary member of as many such associations. I am sorry to be reminded that, by some strange neglect, I have failed to accept one of those honorable distinctions.

Finally, I am asked—If nominated as a candidate for the presidency, would you accept the nomination? I beg leave respectfully to reply—yes; provided that I be not required to renounce any principle professed above. My principles are convictions.

Hoping that you, who have done me the honor to invite this general reply, may, with the millions, be enabled in a year or two to fix on some other citizen as your candidate more worthy, and therefore more likely to emulate the majority of popular suffrages,

I remain, gentlemen, your friend and fellow citizen,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORS.

The thirteen members of the Tennessee Senate who undertook to interrogate Mr. Foster, a candidate for election as a Senator in the Congress of the United States, take exception to his answer, which was published a few days since. They appeal to the people to decide whether "they shall be called upon to aid in placing in the National Senate, for four or six years, men whose opinions are unknown, and who refuse to give them when respectfully asked for them, or even to admit the right of instruction." This is unadulterated Locofocoism. The state is unrepresented in the Senate, and has, by a large majority, declared for the Whigs. Mr. Foster traversed the state, and his sentiments on all great questions are familiar to every body. The Legislature, when convened, has a majority of one Locofoco in the Senate, representing a Whig district, under pledge to vote for Whig Senators in Congress, according to the public will. If the two Houses assemble in Convention, the Whigs, through their members in the House, will have a majority on joint ballot, and can elect whom they please. Then comes the caucus catechism, got up in full knowledge that no Whig would pledge himself, under it, to repeal all the laws of the Extra Session; and, when they get just such an answer as they expected, they make that a pretext for postponing the election, and for leaving the State without a representative in the National Senate. The appeal is a trick, founded in the hope that delay will enable them in some way to obtain a majority in the Legislature, and elect their own men. *Cincinnati Gaz.*

Among the reforms attempted in New York is the suppression of the Sunday papers. The Grand Jury has presented them as nuisances, and in our opinion very properly. There should be one day of the week at least for repose, and nothing unnecessary should be done on that day. If the law had no divine sanction, the manifest benefit, moral and physical, to all classes of society, constitutes a sufficient reason to demand the observance of it. We can do very well without Sunday papers. The appetite for news, news, news, might rest satisfied with six days of pampering, such as it now obtains from the numberless and ample journals which pretermit only the Sabbath.

Nat. Gaz.

The citizens of Westfield, Massachusetts, have presented a handsome silver pitcher to a lad named Rozeme Rogers, about thirteen years old, for rescuing another boy from a watery grave, in July last, at the risk of his own life.

Massachusetts School Statistics—The amount raised by town taxes the last year, throughout the state, for school purposes, was $421,015 23, which, added to the amount of income of the surplus revenue appropriated to the same object of $9,529 48, makes an annual appropriation of half a million of dollars. The number of children returned, between the ages of four and sixteen, is 183,492. The average sum appropriated to the instruction of each child is $2 70.

Wine.—The following table is drawn from a recent German work—"Statistik von Moritz Fraenzi"—shows the extent of the manufacture of wine in the Austrain Empire, in 1840.

	Barrels
Hungary grows yearly,	12,000,000
Transylvania,	2,950,000
Military Boundary,	725,000
Austria,	950,018
Styria,	415,000
Carinthia and Carniola,	119,000
Illyria,	476,000
Bohemia,	13,000
Moravia,	143,500
Gallicia,	114
Tyrol,	241,000
Lambardy,	958,000
Venice	945,000
Dalmatia,	370,000
Barrels of Wine,	19,653,132

Great Fire.—Thirteen hundred gallons of spirituous liquor, it is said, were burnt on the green in Barre, Massachusetts, one day recently. The liquors constituted the stock of several retailers who promised to give up the business of selling, on condition that the temperance people would buy what they had on hand.

Temperance at the West.—The Pittsburg Intelligencer says that a great Western Temperance Convention was held at Pittsburg on the 20th and 21st inst., consisting of delegates and members from Western Pennsylvania and adjacent portions of Ohio and Virginia. Forty-five Temperance and Total Abstinence Societies were represented in the Convention, and the Intelligencer states that, directly and indirectly, they represented at least twenty-five thousand persons, who have within the last year joined the Temperance Total Abstinence Societies.

Read and Reflect.—That young man who is wasting his time in idleness and sloth—whose golden hours are now flying with the swiftness of time, and yet unimproved—whose ambition and energies are all locked up in the prison house of indolence—will, ere long, find that the false and detestable maxim, "The world owes me a living, and I'll have it," is a miserably deceptive resource, yielding nothing in the decline of life but poverty, wretchedness and disgrace.

The Case of Grogan—It appears from the subjoined paragraph of the Montreal Gazette, that the Canadian authorities are fulfilling to the letter the promise made to the Governor of Vermont in the case of Grogan:

"We understand that, in pursuance of the directions of Sir Richard Jackson, the administrator of the Government and commander of the forces, a court martial was lately held on Mr. Johnston, an officer of Colonel Dyer's corps, for participating in the capture of Grogan in the territories of the United States; and that, having pleaded guilty, and after addressing the court in mitigation of punishment, he was sentenced to be discharged from the corps."

REMEDY FOR THE RHEUMATISM.

A correspondent of the United States Gazette gives the following as an infallible remedy for the rheumatism. He says that he, as well as hundreds of others, has used it with perfect relief:

Receipe.—One gill of gympson seed (now ripening, can be found in great plenty round the city) put into a pint bottle; fill the bottle with the shavings of a rich turpentine yellow pine board or knot; then fill up with strong alcohol.

In three days the turpentine, and the virtue from the gympson seed, extracted by the alcohol, turning the liquid of a greenish color. It is then fit to use. Bathe the part affected with this preparation a few times, and it will drive away all pain.

[The plant here called gympson is supposed to be the Jamestown weed (Stramonium) of Virginia. The seeds are extremely poisonous, if swallowed, and are often given in very minute doses, as a remedy for acute rheumatism.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

East Florida November 2, 1841.

The Tampa mail gives us cheering hope that every thing on that side of the territory in regard to the coming in of the Indians is favorable to the speedy termination of the war, without the necessity of firing another gun. On the 29th ult. the Chief of the Tallahassees arrived at Tampa Bay, with twenty-eight of his people. On the same day arrived there the United States schooner *Flirt*, from Coloosahatchie, and thirty-two of his people.

A sub Chief, with eight of his people, belonging to the Southern Indians, are at Puonta Rosas.

Report gives the gratifying intelligence that the league of the Chiefs in the Everglades is broken up, Sam Jones and the Prophet having quarrelled; that Sam is left with only twenty-seven warriors, and has gone out of the Everglades to the Locha Hatchee, were Hallack Tus-te-nuggee is with a small band.

Two of the principal Chiefs in the Everglades are willing to come in with their people, and will do so in a short time without doubt.

Lieut. Sprague, Adjutant 8th Infantry, in charge of Tiger Tail and Alligator, arrived yesterday at Fort King, on their way hunting for the Indians that are out in that neighborhood. They are expected at Palatka in a day or two, to pursue their hunt up the St. John's, and around the mouth of the Ocklawaha.

On the 19th ult. there was a terrible storm at the Puonta Rosas, that swept over the camp and storehouses—destroyed every thing. The men and officers escaped only with the clothes they had on; but one life lost. The steamer Isis was driven up into the middle of the camp, and now lies high and dry; nothing injured, and will soon be got off without damage.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Accounts from Mexico, via Texas, state that—

"Gen. Santa Anna declared himself Dictator, and is supported by the mass of the people. He has promised the States he will restore the constitution of 1824.

"The people of the city of Mexico are in favor of Bustamente, and Santa Anna's army is besieging the imperial city.

"Santa Anna's party is the most numerous, and we shall not be at all surprised to hear that their difficulties end by declaring that chief President of Mexico.

FROM SPAIN

The long talked of insurrection in favor of Queen Chris ina broke out about the 1st of October, at Pampeluna. It was headed by General O'Donnell, who possessed himself of the citadel, having with him three battalions of foot, two squadrons of horse, and a small body of artillery. The movement was quickly followed at Vittoria and Bilboa, and indeed throughout Navarre and Guipuscoa it seems to have been favored.

The plot extended to the capital, where an attempt was made to seize the person of the young Queen Isabella; but the insurrection there was put down almost in a moment by Espartero, who was apprized of it beforehand and fully prepared to meet it. Diego Leon and Gen. Concha, who were at the head of the malcontents, escaped.

A few days after, some disturbances occurred at Barcelona, but these seem to have been got up by a third party, adhering neither to Christina nor to Espartero.

The latest accounts are to the 20th from Bayonne. O'Donnell had then marched from Pampeluna and gained possession of Estella. General Ayerbe was advancing to meet him, having taken possession of Pampeluna after its evacuation by O'Donnell. At Madrid all was quiet. Diego Leon had been taken and shot.

It was not doubted that the insurrection would finally be suppressed in the provinces, but not until a long term of ravages and bloodshed. Queen Christina is reported to have officially disclaimed all connexion with the plot, but her disclaimer was not believed. The King of the French also is charged with having some hand in it, as a preliminary to the marriage of his son, the Duke d'Aumale, with the young Queen Isabella.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, November 11.

TO THE WHIGS OF ORANGE.

☞ The Whigs of Orange are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall in Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 23d inst. (the second day of the County Court,) for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the party, and consulting upon the best means of sustaining the great principles which have animated them, and which they consider inseparably connected with the best interests and prosperity of the country. It is expected that our two Senators will be present, and that they will address the meeting on the occasion.

It is to be a meeting of Republicans, anxious to maintain in their purity the true principles of our Republican institutions, it is therefore hoped that there will be a full attendance.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

☞ Those of our patrons in arrears, who intend paying in Wood, are respectfully reminded that the season is now setting in when this article is very much needed. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

We were very much gratified last week in witnessing the progress of the Temperance cause in our village. Mr. Carey, a delegate from the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore to the State Convention at Raleigh, having been invited to visit this place, addressed the citizens in the several meetings which were held, and forcibly illustrated the efficacy, the safety, and the benefits of the Total Abstinence system, the basis upon which the Washington Temperance Society is formed. Having, during a period of twelve years, experienced the evils, the distresses, the horrors of a life of intemperance, he was the better calculated to reach the feelings of those who, like him, had fallen into unfortunate habits; and speaking from sore experience, his earnestness of manner and the vividness of his illustrations could not fail to bring conviction to the minds of all who heard him. Many others addressed the meetings in very interesting discourses, and the effect was made evident by the large number who came forward and signed the Pledge.

The original Pledge upon which the Washington Society of Baltimore was founded, was drawn up by experienced men; men who had felt the force of habit, and knew what it was to be tempted. It was considered by them the only safe plan. We fully coincide in this opinion, and heartily recommend the Pledge to the Temperance Societies in the county, and to all temperance men, and all who desire to be such. We insert it here for the information of all concerned, and are happy in being able to say that full one half of the adult male citizens of the village have already put their names to it, and that many of our females have also done the same

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

We, whose names are hereunto annexed, desirous of forming a Society for our mutual benefit, and to guard against a pernicious practice, which is injurious to our health, standing and families, do Pledge ourselves, as Gentlemen, not to drink any Spirituous or Malt Liquor, Wine, or Cider.

DEATH OF BISHOP MOORE.—The Richmond Compiler announces the death of the Rt. Rev. RICHARD CANNING MOORE, Bishop of the diocese of Virginia. He died at Lynchburg on Friday morning last, having filled the station of minister in the Episcopal Church for more than fifty years.

Our friend of the Petersburg Intelligencer has made a mistake in giving credit to the Hillsborough Recorder for the account of the trial of Boling; we copied from the Greensborough Patriot. We have no desire to wear the laurels earned by the labor and genius of our neighbors.

NEW YORK.

Mr. Granger, late Postmaster General, has been elected to Congress from the 29th district of New York, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Greig. In this district the Whigs performed their duty, and elected their candidate by a very handsome majority; but a perfect apathy seems to have prevailed in all other parts of the state. The full returns of the election throughout the state show, it is said, a falling off of full 75,000 votes.

In the State Legislature, according to the returns published, there will be, in the Senate, 15 Whigs and 17 opposition; in the House, 33 Whigs and 95 opposition.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The election returns from Massachusetts show that the fire of '76 has not gone out in that state. Gov. Davis, the Whig candidate, has been re-elected by some 5,000 votes over his competitor Gov. Morton. As far as heard from, the result is

Davis (Whig,)	55,600
Morton (L. F.)	49,418
Scattering (Abolition,)	3,112

The Whigs will have a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A meeting preliminary to the formation of a Washington Temperance Society for the County of Orange, was held at the court-house on Wednesday evening the 10th inst., Col. Henry Webb presiding, and James C. Turrentine acting as secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Carey, the Rev. Robert Burwell, and W. J. Bingham.

On motion it was

Resolved, That Col. Henry Webb, William J. Bingham, Osmond F. Long, and Edwin A. Heartt, compose a committee to draw up a constitution for this Society.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the same place on Thursday evening.

Thursday evening, Nov. 11.

Met according to adjournment.

Mr. William J. Bingham, from the committee appointed at the last meeting, presented the following Constitution, which was read, and unanimously adopted:

CONSTITUTION OF THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY.

Art. 1. This Society shall be called the WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY.

Art. 2. The officers shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, one Recording and one Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Standing Committee of three, who shall be elected on the second Saturday of November in every year.

Art. 3. The President shall preside in all meetings, or in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents, and in the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, the Society shall elect a President *pro tem.*

Art. 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings, and read them when required.

Art. 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct such correspondence as the Society or its Officers shall direct.

Art. 6. The Treasurer shall collect and pay out the funds of the Society, under the direction of the President and Standing Committee, and exhibit, whenever required, a statement of receipts and disbursements.

Art. 7. The Standing Committee shall call special meetings, with the consent of the President. They shall draw on the Treasurer for all sums necessary to pay the expenses of the Society.

The Society being thus formed, proceeded forthwith to elect officers for the ensuing year, whereupon the following persons were elected, viz:

Col. Henry Webb, President.

George Laws and Burrhus Cheek, Vice Presidents.

James C. Turrentine, Recording Secretary.

William J. Bingham, Corresponding Secretary.

William H. Brown, Andrew Mickle, and Leopold E. Heartt, Standing Committee.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to correspond with the different Temperance Societies of the county, informing them of the organization of a Temperance Society in Hillsborough on Washington principles, and invite them to become auxiliary to the same; and requesting them to send delegates to meet with us in Hillsborough on the 25th of December next.

The Society then adjourned, to meet at the same place at two o'clock on Saturday.

Saturday, Nov 13.

The Society met according to adjournment.

The meeting was addressed very effectively by Mr. Carey and Mr. Ellis; after which the Society adjourned, to meet again at half past six o'clock.

Half past six o'clock.

The Society met according to adjournment.

On motion it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a code of by-laws for the government of the Society.

Dr. O. F. Long, Dr. W. A. Norwood and Stephen Moore were appointed to compose said committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That meetings of this Society be held on Thursday evening of each week, until otherwise ordered.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to purchase a book for the purpose of recording the proceedings of the Society.

Mr. Carey, B. Cheek, Dr. Norwood, Dr. Long, Stephen Moore, Chs. L. Cooley and the Rev. Mr. Featherston successively addressed the Society; after which the Society adjourned.

DINNER TO MR. BADGER.

On Saturday last a dinner was given to the Hon. George E. Badger by the citizens of Raleigh. Charles Manly, esq. presided, assisted by Dr. S. J. Baker and the Hon. John H. Bryan. A full account is given in the Raleigh Register, but we have room to-day only for the following:

REGULAR TOASTS.

1st. The memory of William Henry Harrison—the illustrious Patriot and Statesman.—[*Drank standing and in silence.* MUSIC. *Roslin Castle.*]

2d. Our Country—our *whole* Country!—[MUSIC. *Hail Columbia.*]

3d. Our distinguished and respected Guest—All who knew him, were well assured that office could have no charms for him when honor was at stake.—[MUSIC. *Welcome.*]

After the cheering which accompanied the announciation of this toast, had subsided, Mr. Badger rose and addressed the company for about an hour, and concluded by offering the following sentiment:

North Carolina.—Whig in 1775—Whig in 1776—Whig in 1840—*She* will still prove true to Whig principles, whoever may desert, or oppose, or misrepresent them.

It being understood that a letter had just come to hand from Hon. Willie P. Mangum, it was loudly called for and read by H. W. Miller, esq. one of the committee of arrangements. It was written in great haste, and Mr. M. begs it, that it may not appear in print. We are sorry, therefore, we cannot publish it, for it is a bold and eloquent vindication of Whig principles, and takes a most animated and encouraging view of Whig prospects. Enclosed, was the following sentiment:

North Carolina.—Faithful to herself, and true to the faithful. George E. Badger has proved himself worthy of her respect and confidence; he has borne her banner through the ranks of corruption, free from taint, spot or blemish.

By H. W. Miller.—Willie P. Mangum—The inflexible and eloquent defender of the People's Rights.

It is proper to remark here, that owing to the short space of time which elapsed between Mr. Badger's arrival and the Dinner, it was impossible to receive answers from other invited guests.

4th. North Carolina—Her Whig colors have been nailed to the mast. The Ship must not be given up—[SONG, *Old North State.*]

5th. John M. Morehead—The able and patriotic Executive; his friends *will* not forget him—his enemies *cannot.*—[MUSIC. *Hail to the Chief.*]

On the announcement of this toast, Gov. Morehead delivered a brief but appropriate speech; on closing which he gave as a sentiment—

The physical and intellectual resources of North Carolina,—*Her* citizens have long esteemed the one—the Union now esteems the other.

6th. Our Senators and Whig Representatives in Congress—Alike distinguished for a warm devotion to Whig principles, and a fearless and able advocacy of constitutional liberty.—[MUSIC, *Hearts of Oak.*]

7th. Henry Clay—Honor to him who, more than any man living, has honored his country.—[MUSIC, *The Campbells are coming*]—Three cheers.

8th. The Judiciary of North Carolina—May it long continue firm, able and independent.—[MUSIC. *Marseilles Hymn.*]

9th. The Navy.—The right arm of our National defence. We are proud of its gallant deeds, and late able head.—[SONG, *The Sea.*]

10th. The memory of the lamented dead—John Owen and William B. Meares.—[*Drank standing and in silence.* MUSIC, *Auld lang Syne.*]

11th. The Constitution of the United States—Administered in its true spirit—broad enough for the whole country.—[MUSIC, *Yankee Doodle.*]

12th. The late Cabinet—By their prompt and voluntary withdrawal, they vindicated their own dignity and high character, and pursued a course which entitles them to the highest commendation from the Whig Party.—[MUSIC, "*Eyes Right.*"]

13th. The Ladies.—They were Whigs in the Revolution—they are Whigs still—[MUSIC. *To Ladies around, boys.*]

From the Volunteer toasts, we select the following:

By Dr. S. J. Baker.—The memory of George Washington and James Madison. They each approved the Charter of a National Bank. *Their* opinion is worth that of all the Abstractionists of Virginia, and all the Nullifiers of South Carolina, put together.

By Hon John H. Bryan.—The Judges of the land—In times like these, their integrity, learning and independence, are all required to protect the Constitution, alike from party madness and time serving misconstruction.

By Wm. F Clarke.—Home Manufactures—Liberally aided they will be a sure guarantee to the prosperity and independence of our State.

By W. H. H. Tucker.—Badger, Gaston and Mangum—The brightest stars in the coronet of Carolina's glory. Like Cornelia she is proud of her jewels.

By Paul Cameron.—William A. Graham—In years a youth, in head a man, in principle a patriot, in birth and feeling a North Carolinian.

By Dr Beckwith.—The late President Harrison.—The best Cabinet maker of the age. He used no veneering.

By W. R. Gales.—The Whig Party—Undismayed at the present aspect of affairs, they are still united as one man, and ready to battle again for the great principles for which they waged a twelve years' war.

By E. B. Freeman.—Henry Clay—Fearless and honest in the avowal of his opinions; he speaks and acts, at all times, as becomes a great man and a pure patriot.

By Gov. Morehead.—Hon. Edward Stanly—The noble scion of a noble stock.

By John W. Hinton, of Georgia.—Henry Clay—The man whose genius is as bright as the sun of his country's glory; whose patriotism is as pure as the breeze of her mountains, and whose spirit is as proud as her unconquered eagle.

The editor of the Register has taken notes of the speech delivered by Mr. Badger, and we shall probably receive a copy of it in time for our next week's paper.

MR. CLAY.

The United States Gazette says: "We have heard it stated by one who is in the way of obtaining information, that the Hon. Henry Clay had resolved to present to the Legislature of Kentucky, at the earliest moment possible, the resignation of his seat in the Senate of the United States. The Legislature will not meet, we believe, until the last day of December.

It was added, that Mr. Crittenden would probably be elected in the place of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Adams, it is said, has announced his intention to retire from Congress at the expiration of his present term.

PORK.—It appears, from the statements in the papers, that Pork the present season, is in great abundance, and will be unusually low in the north west. In Kentucky it is offered at $2 to $2 25. In Illinois large quantities are offered at $1 50.

It seems that in all the markets great quantities of old pork remain on hand. In New York alone there is said to be 300,000 barrels.

The Danville Reporter says that Pork is plenty in that market at $4; and the Lynchburg Republican says it has been offered there at $3 25. The Republican farther says, that the number of hogs brought to Virginia, it is supposed, will be larger this fall than in any year for the last four or five.

LOOK OUT FOR SCOUNDRELS.

There is no doubt from the various feats of rascality perpetrated in this city, within a few days past, that we have among us a set of desperadoes "fatally bent on mischief." A few nights ago, the Western Stage was robbed of two Trunks, almost within the corporate limits of the city, and, almost at the very same spot, a night or two after, a valuable Trunk was cut from the travelling Carriage of Samuel Simpson, esq. of Newbern. One night, the present week, a wagoner, who had encamped in the Baptist Grove, was knocked down while in the act of kindling his fire—but not being stunned, he gave the alarm and the assassin made off. On Tuesday night last, about 8 o'clock, as a Mr. Hughes of this county was passing through Capitol Square with his saddle bags on his arm, he received a violent blow which felled him to the earth, where he would probably, soon have died from loss of blood and strangulation, had not the noise he made attracted the attention of passers-by! And on Wednesday night last, we learn, there was an attempt to fire a house on Hargett Street.

This catalogue of less than a week's incidents, would do pretty well for New York or New Orleans, and shows stronger than any exhortation can do, not only the necessity of municipal vigilance, but of individual caution, prudence and firmness. *Raleigh Reg.*

BORN TO GOOD LUCK.

We learn that a gentleman of Ala., on his way to our city on Thursday last, lost out of his pocket, some miles from town, a package containing $3,010 in Bank notes; and the package was found in a negro's boundle, the next day, safe and sound, presenting no appearance even of having been opened! This reminds us of an anecdote we have somewhere seen, of a negro, who sweeping the floor of a room where a party of gamblers had been spending the night at their orgies, found a $50 note, which he returned to the owner with the sarcastic remark—"How lucky some of the white gem'men did'nt find it." It is equally fortunate for our friend, we apprehend, that *his* package was not found by some of the "white gem'men," too. *Ibid.*

WILMINGTON RAIL ROAD.

We learn from the "Chronicle," that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, took place in Wilmington on the 8th inst. Dr. F. J. Hill, presiding.

Gen. James Owen having declined further service as President of the Company, Ex Governor Edward B. Dudley, was elected in his stead, and the following gentlemen Directors for the ensuing year, viz:—P. K. Dickinson, Alexander Anderson, Thomas H. Wright, Robert H. Cowan, of Wilmington; Samuel Potter, of Smithville; and B. F. Moore, of Halifax.

A Resolution was passed, requesting the Board of Directors to enter into a Correspondence with the Directors and Managers of all Rail Road, Steam Boat, and Stage Companies, constituting the Atlantic route of travel from New York to New Orleans, proposing a Convention of Delegates from each, at some central point, for the purpose of considering the propriety of reducing the fare throughout at some uniform rate.

Senator Rives.—The Charlottesville Jeffersonian, of Thursday last, says: "It is currently rumored in town that Mr. Wm. C. Rives has declared himself in favor of Henry Clay for the next Presidency. Mr. Rives was here on Monday, and is said to have made the declaration to several gentlemen on the public square."

MARRIED,

In Caswell county, on Tuesday evening the 2d inst. by the Rev. N. H. Harding, D. D., Mr. LEMUEL MEBANE, of Orange county, to Miss CAROLINE, third daughter of the late Bartlett Yancey, deceased.

At Dr. S. J. Baker's, in the city of Raleigh, by the Rev. Wm. M. Green, JOHNSTON JONES, M. D. of Chapel Hill, to Miss MARY A. STEWART.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday the 13th ult., by the Rev. B. T. Blake, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, esq. to Miss ANN AUGUSTA YOUNG.

Obituary.

Died, at the residence of his father, in Bladen county, on the 28th ult. after a lingering illness, Mr. HENRY B. BEATTY, in the 35th year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, November 10.

Cotton,	9¼ a	9¼
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 75 a	4 00
Leaf,	4 25 a	7 50
Wheat—Red,	1 00 a	1 10
White,	1 10 a	1 20

Fayetteville, November 10.

Flour,	5 00 a	6 25
Salt—(sack,)	1 90 a	2 00
(bushel,)	75 a	80
Cotton,	8 a	8¼
Beeswax,	27 a	28

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMB'R.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	D. H. M.
18 Thursday,	6 59	5 1	Last	5 10 58 after.
19 Friday,	6 59	5 1	New	13 0 14 morn.
20 Saturday,	7 0	4 0	First	21 0 55 morn.
21 Sunday,	7 1	4 59	Full	28 1 22 after.
22 Monday,	7 2	4 58		
23 Tuesday,	7 2	4 58		
24 Wednesday	7 3	4 57		

PRINCE'S
Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries,
NEAR NEW YORK.

THE New Catalogues are now ready for distribution, *gratis*, to those who apply, *post paid*, per mail. They comprise an immense assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery and Plants, China Roses, (150 varieties,) Bulbous Flower Roots, splendid Dahlias, Green House Plants, Garden Seeds, &c., all of which are priced at much reduced rates. Also 100,000 Trees of the six finest varieties of Mulberries, for the silk culture, at very low prices. A discount of 10 per cent is made on all orders where cash or a draft on some city is sent with the order as then all trouble of collection is saved. Orders per mail to Wm. R. Prince, Agent will receive prompt attention, and be executed in a manner that cannot fail to give satisfaction, and will be forwarded as directed.

New York, Nov 10. 99—

Stolen

FROM the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 11th instant, a Bay HORSE five years old, tall and long, with a star in his forehead, some white on his nose, left fore and hind feet white, long tail, has a small lump on his back, occasioned by the rubbing of the saddle; fresh shod with new shoes all round; walks and trots finely. A reasonable reward will be given for his delivery to me in Hillsborough; and any information respecting him will be thankfully received. A reasonable reward will also be given for the detention of the thief. I have been able to track the horse six or seven miles on the main road leading to Yanceyville, and he may be in the north part of Orange, or in Caswell county, if he has not been carried entirely off

JAMES C. TURRENTINE.

Hillsborough, Nov. 12 1841.

☞ The Milton Chronicle and Greensborough Patriot will insert the above three weeks.

Notice.

PERSONS wanting any kind of writing done such as Posting Books, Transcribing, Writing Deeds, Deeds in Trust, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, &c., can be accommodated on very moderate terms, at any time, on application to the subscriber.

GEO. W. BRUCE.

November 15. 99—4w

Notice.

Aquilla Herndon's heirs } Petition for sale
ex parte. } of real estate.

IN this case it is ordered by the Court, that the LAND whereon the late Aquilla Herndon resided at the time of his death, be sold at the court-house in Hillsborough, by the Clerk and Master in Equity on Saturday the 4th day of December next, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with security to be approved by the Master.

JAMES WEBB, c. & m.

November 3. 97 5w

Notice.

THE second term of the School under the care of the subscriber, will begin on Monday the 23d instant. A short vacation will be given during the holidays in the month of December.

H. H. PROUT.

November 8. 98- 2w

Law School.

THE undersigned propose to open a School for the instruction of Law Students in the town of Hillsborough, on the first of January next, provided a sufficient number shall apply to justify the effort. They deem it unnecessary to allude to the advantages to be derived from pursuing such studies in the seclusion of a quiet village, as to those benefits which spring from the association of minds engaged in the same pursuits. In addition to the usual course of elementary instruction, they intend to add, by means of a Moot Court, some knowledge of the practice in the Courts of this state. Examinations will be made monthly, and written or oral instructions given as often as required. Eight students is the least number with which they can commence.

The usual fees for instruction will be required, and that for preparing a student to obtain a County Court licence will be demanded whether he remain long enough for that purpose or not.

FREDERICK NASH,
HUGH WADDELL.

Hillsborough, Nov 3. 97 -

☞ The Raleigh Register and Highland Messenger will insert the above once a week, four weeks.

Notice.

THE undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN M'VAY, deceased, late of Person county, in the state of North Carolina, hereby notify Jemet Nelson Winnifred Howard, Rebecca Davie, Elizabeth Cozart, and Sally Cozart, who are legatees under said will, and residents in some foreign parts; that they are requested to come forward and receive their legacies, as the said Executors are ready and desirous to close the business of the estate of their said testator.

M'VAY CHANDLER, }
WM. YARBROUGH, } *Ex'rs.*

Person county, Oct. 27. 96—

CHEAP FOR CASH!

Fall and Winter GOODS.

James Webb, jr. & Co.,

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer to their friends and the public on very reasonable terms.

Their assortment consists of the latest style of Goods, and has been selected with much care. The following are comprised in the assortment:

Super wool-dyed Black CLOTH.
Do. Green do.
Do. Grey do.
Do. Black CASSIMERES
Fancy English do.
Paris Diamond do.
Valentia, Marino, and plain and figured Satin VESTINGS.
Kentucky Jeans, Satinette, &c. &c.
Blue-black & black Gro de Swiss SILKS.
Wide black Gro Grain do.
Coloured Chene do.
Coloured Satin De Rhones—a new and superior article for Ladies' dresses.
Bonnets and Ribons—latest style.
Blankets, Shoes, Hats, Shot Guns, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, &c. &c.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves; and we flatter ourselves that we can please them both in the articles and the prices.

The stock has been purchased almost entirely for cash, and will be sold low for cash. Owing to the nature of the times, it is necessary that we should make some change in the nature of our business; consequently we shall decline making small accounts, and shall keep none except with our regular customers. By thus making it more of a cash business, we shall be able to furnish our customers with goods at cheaper rates.

☞ All accounts must be settled by the first of January in each year.

September 29. 92—

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP!!

Call, if you want Bargains!

Spencer & Strayhorn,

ARE now receiving from the Northern Markets, an elegant assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

in addition to their former stock. The articles have been selected by one of the firm with great care, and having been purchased on very reasonable terms, and almost entirely for Cash, will be sold exceedingly low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers. Their assortment comprises all the articles usually brought to this market—among which are the following:

CLOTHS, of every variety.

CASSIMERES, an excellent assortment.

VESTINGS, of rich and varied patterns.

SILKS, black, blue-black, and fancy colored.

Bonnets, Ribbons, Shawls, &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

The public are earnestly requested to call and examine for themselves; and as our motto is "to *let live*, as well as *to live*," we do not think they will grumble at our prices, if we can suit in the goods.

October 6. 93—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber's farm, three miles south west of Hillsborough, on Sunday the 29th of August, a Sorrel Mare MULE, large an well formed, with a diamond shaped blaze in the face. When last seen, she was near M'Cray's store, on the edge of Caswell. The mule was brought from Green county, Alabama, last spring, and may probably endeavor to return there. A reward of five dollars will be paid for her apprehension, or for such information as may lead to her recovery.

Address to

WM. CAMERON.

Hillsborough, N. C., Oct 15. tf- 95

From the National Intelligencer.

A Tour to the West, or the Necessity of a National Currency.

Washington, October 10, 1841.

Business of an urgent nature compelled me in early spring to visit the far West; and it became a matter of consideration to known what means should be prepared to smooth my path, and give a welcome passport to the necessaries of life; upon what road to direct my solitary way, so as to secure ease, rest, safety and comfort—for we are often tantalized with these delights, and yet they are beyond our reach, are involved in pecuniary difficulties, when by a little care we might have moved along in safety.

So I resolved to be cautious, and, silver and gold being out of the question, I procured Virginia money, and entrusted my safety on the national road, and almost with the rapidity of thought was conveyed over the mountains and the plains that lie beyond, and found myself on the banks of the Ohio in less time than was formerly required for a trip from Winchester to Alexandria.

Feeling some disposition to learn as well as travel, I took passage on an Ohio trading boat, and it was not long before I began to be initiated into the mysteries of the currency. I paid my fare, and, in so doing, was compelled to change a twenty dollar note on the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, and in return received a flood of shinplaster and a three dollar note on the Bank of West Union, Ohio, not worth the light it would take to set it on fire, and it was finally disposed of, in the vicinity of West Union, for a breakfast of about par value with itself; it just had the name.

I berated from the little boat, and freed from the safe keeping of these three dollars, I could not help drawing a comparison between a broad national currency, which is equal to all our wants, and the issues of this little bank, whose notes are palmed off upon the ignorant and unsuspicious; and asking whether it were not far better for the interest of the many that they should be paid their dues in the currency of a national bank, than be forced to take such notes in payment for their manly toil.

However, it will not do to dwell too long on this matter, for I am forced to visit Tennessee, and take my course through the new settlements of Kentucky, finding my way to the towns and villages by the three chops on the sides of the trees, and dragging my feet through mud and mire, until it was the happiest feeling to behold the humble cabin of the hardy pioneer, and satiate my voracious appetite on his homely fare.

But it was not long before I left the woodchopper, and found my way to high life and Tennessee money. There I received a note on the State Bank, of one hundred dollars, and returning into Kentucky, at no great distance from that imaginary line which divides the two States, I realized the effects of a local currency, by being forced to exchange the hundred dollar bill for eighty-eight dollars of Kentucky money; and with this dear money I attempted to return to my native place, but I assure you I have met with much difficulty. In Virginia and Maryland I have been compelled to deposite five times the amount which was due, and have been detained for the purpose of exchange.

At Maysville I attempted to procure Virginia money, but failed. At Wheeling a second attempt was made, but it proved unsuccessful. However, fearing that the Kentucky money would not go much further, I exchanged fifty dollars Kentucky for the notes of the Northwestern Bank of Virginia, and some other small bills which paid my way until I reached Fredericktown, Md. There I met with difficulty, for neither the Wheeling money nor the Kentucky was current; but as a great favor, the landlord received a five dollar bill (Wheeling) for my breakfast and dinner, and gave the change in two one dollar notes of some Pennsylvania bank, one dollar Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the balance in Good Intent shinplasters—all, according to his say-so, current; but not one hundred yards from the door, all, except the railroad money, was refused at the railroad office; but having another fifty cents of railroad scrip, I found my way to Harper's Ferry But there the Northwestern Bank was in even worse repute than in Maryland: and I placed in the hands of the agent $10 as a deposite, and was carried to Winchester, at which place I was detained two days—in getting shaved—Kentucky money at twelve per cent. and Northwestern Bank at ten.

These things force me to the conclusion that this great country is deserving of a better and more honest currency, and that those who have received our confidence ought to give it, and protect us in our rights and the enjoyment of our property. These things are harassing the people, and gradually undermining the confidence in which they have reposed. And if this state of things is not stayed, it does not require much philosophy to divine the result When the law sleeps, physical force has its course; and amid the many acts of justice is commingled much to make the heart sick and tremble.

A FARMER.

Mighty Nice.—Our political adversaries are moving heaven and earth to find cause of accusation against the Whig majority in Congress for voting a year's salary to the widow of General Harrison. They were quite mute—they uttered not a word of complaint when Boyd and Harris, and hundreds of others, ran away with thousands of the People's money. But oh! when the widow of a generous soldier is honored with a gratuity, (much of which was for money laid out in preparing to do the office to which the people had elected him, and all of which had been over and again earned by deeds of valor and disinterested patriotism) it is a mighty crime. They forget what our forefathers did for General Lafatte—for Mr. Monroe—for the widow of Gen. Brown, and for many others of a like character. But no, Mrs. H. is the widow of a Whig President, the patriot under whose lead they were routed and beaten, and that is enough to make the difference. Mighty pretty truly!!

Car. Watchman.

We need not tell our readers that the Whigs of this State, with but very few exceptions, are the devoted friends of Henry Clay. They have heretofore, from a mistaken notion of patriotism, conceded his claims to others, and permitted his services to go unrewarded when it was in their power to have elevated him to the Presidential chair. But this day is past. They have undoubtedly determined, that whatever may be the action of the Whig party of the United States in relation to the next Presidential candidate, the Whigs of New York will support for the chief magistracy, Henry Clay *and none other.* That such is the case, no one can doubt who knows aught of public sentiment; and it is therefore obvious, that every man who estimates as he should, the services and claims of the great western statesman, owes it to himself and to that patriotic citizen, to rally in support of the Whig cause in the approaching contest.

N. Y. Cour. and Enq.

Berkshire Boar.

MY full blooded Berkshire Boar HENRY CLAY, will render service for the use of such of my fellow farmers as may desire to obtain a cross of this fine breed of hogs, at five dollars each. The number will be limited, as he is very young. Henry Clay can be seen at any time by calling at my residence, one mile and a half south of Hillsborough.

HENRY K. WITHERSPOON.

October 11. 94-

Stray.

STRAYED from the subscriber last Spring, a sorrel FILLY, about two years old. There are, I believe, a few white hairs mixed with sorrel in her face. I will give a reasonable satisfaction to any person who will give me such information that I may obtain her. Direct to Buffalo Hill Post Office, Orange county.

JAMES WALKER.

September 22. 92-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1841.

Baxter Davis and wife vs. Petition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that David Strain, George Tate and Nancy his wife, James Freeland and Jane his wife, James Strain, William Strain, Jane E. Nelson, William B. Nelson, Catharine Nelson and Mary Nelson, children of Mary Nelson, who intermarried with David Nelson, are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and set down for hearing ex parte.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price adv $4 50. 92-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1841.

Jedediah Smith, ex'r of Peter Clark, dec'd vs. *The heirs at law of Peter Clark, dec'd* } Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Clark, Sally Weatherby and Anne Atkipson, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is ordered, that advertisement be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear before said Court, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer or demur to said petition, the petition will be heard ex parte as to them and judgment pro confesso rendered accordingly.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv. $4 50 95-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to November Term, 1841.

Thomas Christian & Martha his wife, vs *Henry Marcum and Mica his wife, and others* } Petition for partition of land.

A bill & foregoing petition was filed in my office the 15th day of October, 1841 when came the plaintiff Thomas Christian, and made affidavit in due form of law, that the defendants, Henry Marcum and Mica his wife, and Riley Vickers and Catharine his wife, are not inhabitants of this state: Publication is therefore made according to law, in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Attest.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv. $5 00. 95-6w

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

December 16. 52-

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8 16-

Piano Forte & Music STORE,

Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82-

Chairs! Chairs!

THE subscribers have on hand one dozen of RUSH BOTTOM MAPLE CHAIRS, which they will sell cheap for Cash, or on a short credit. Call and see.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 21. 91-

Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES, ARE the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Coughs, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction.

Good News for Children.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES, Are the greatest discovery ever made, for dispelling the various kinds of worms, that so frequently and distressingly annoy both children and adults. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste, that children will take them as readily as a common peppermint Lozenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without its being suspected Sometimes a very troublesome cough, pains in the joints or limbs, bleeding at the nose, &c., are occasioned by worms, and will be easily cured by using this celebrated medicine. The following symptoms indicate the presence of worms viz: headache, vertigo, torpor, disturbed dreams, sleep broken off by fright and screaming, convulsions, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, bad taste in the mouth, offensive breath cough, difficult breathing, itching at the nose, pains in the stomach, nausea, squeamishness, voracity, leanness tenesmus, itching at the anus towards night, and at length dejections of slime and mucus. One is a dose for a child two years old—two for one four years—three for eight years—and five for an adult, and should be repeated every morning, or every other morning until relieved.

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

These are a very pleasant, agreeable and efficacious article; an unfailing remedy for lowness of spirits, nervous or sick headache, inflammatory or putrid sore throat, as well as all other complaints where the camphor is recommended.

☞ The above medicines are for sale by A. PARKS, *Agent.*

September 15. 90-

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale at their Store House, one mile north of Cross Roads Meeting House, a fresh and desirable stock of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Common and Fine Blue Cloths,
Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres and Satinets,
Black Silk and Satin Vestings,
Marseilles do.
French, London and Furniture Prints,
Black Silks and Printed Muslin,
Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Stockinet Drilling and Gambroon,
Fashionable Bonnets and Wreaths,
Plain, Figured, Swiss and Chequered Muslin,
Ribands, Edgings and Brown Linen,
Linen Bosoms and Collars, Oil Cloths,
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Tin Ware,
Paints, Nails and Iron,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
SADDLERY—Bridle-bits, Buckles, Plush, Webbing, Trees & Morocco Skins.
HATS—Beaver, Brush, Russia, Moleskin and Palm-leaf Hats.
Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, and Men's Pumps and Shoes.
500 pounds Cotton Yarn.
Books, Paper, and Paper Prints,
Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars,
Fancy and Bar Soap,
and many other articles.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

May 5. 71-6m

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13. 55-

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term. 1841.

Gabriel B. Lea v. *Nathaniel B Stewart*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case has left the country. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that the plaintiff has levied on his interest in the lands of Charles Stewart, deceased, adjoining the lands of Allen Compton and others, and that application will be made at the next term of this Court for an order of sale.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv $4 00 92-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected Stock of SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11. 72-

Received this Day,

and for Sale,

COFFEE, Sugar, Imperial and Hyson Teas, Mustard, Sal Aratus, Copperas, Indigo, Honey-dew Tobacco, Candles, Cotton Cards, best quality, Bed Cords, Plough lines, Window Glass, Powder, Shot, Nails, Ginger, Soap, Blacking, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

June 16. 77-

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.

for the Spring and Summer.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps, ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Shoes, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Do. Pumps—various qualities.
Do. Gaiter Shoe ees.
Do. Pump Shoetees.
Do. Slippers.
Boys' Shoes—various qualities.
Do. Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers.
Do. do. colored do.
Do Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.
Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.
Do. Leather Shoes and Shoetees.
Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slips—thick and thin soled.
Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.
Do. Morocco and Leather Shoetees.
Do. Low Shoes.
Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

☞ In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing; and having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.

WM. H. BROWN.

April 29 70-

FRESH FRUITS, Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and is now able to furnish almost any thing that may be wanted in her line of business. They consist principally of the following articles:

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currents and Dates,
Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers,
Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice,
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines,
A general assortment of Candies, Jujube Paste, excellent for colds,
Cologne, Bear's Oil, French Pomatum, Balm of Columbia, a most approved article for the hair,
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches,
A handsome assortment of Toys,
A few dozen of Corn Brooms, and a few Children's Carriages—sold very cheap.

April 29. 70

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1841.

Mary Jane Absobrook. by. &c. v. *Thomas J. Faddis* } Original attachment levied on land, and J S. Smith summoned as garnishee.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Thomas J. Faddis is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks in succession, for said Faddis to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in November next, and plead to said suit, or judgment will be entered by default against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clk.*

Price adv $4 50. 93 6w

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT's LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renovates every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming check.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual;

designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22-

VERY CHEAP!!

WE are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.

This purchase was not made by orders, but by one of the subscribers; we therefore think we are able to show a stock that must please our friends and customers wishing to treat themselves to a Summer supply.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES.

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Black Lams,
Do. Drop Deta,
Do. Erminets, } SUMMER CLOTHS.
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Cadet Janes, Kentucky Janes,
Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Marseilles, } VESTINGS.
Printed Lawn, Jackonet and French Muslin,
Chaleys, plain and striped Gingham,
Figured, striped and plain Light Silks,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French, English and American Prints,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird eye Diaper,
Irish and Brown Linens,
Brown Holland, and Linen Drillings,
Georgia Nankin, Cadet Cassimeres,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver Fur, Brush, Leghorn and Palm leaf HATS,
Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Pumps and Slippers,
Ladies' Black and Coloured Slippers,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

April 28 70-

BLANKS for sale at this Office

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the GREAT VARIETY, all having the same origin, and invariably arising from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT constitution of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether a be chronic or recent, whether it be dragings of pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by perseverering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the brain or the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction: therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of SPRING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 185 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sicelluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48-12m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1841.

Martha Lynn, vs *Henry Marcum and wife and others.* } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Henry Marcum and wife Mica, and Riley Vickers and wife Catharine, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Attest,

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Price of adv $4 50. 92-6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1841.

Collet Campbell v. Edward Turner and others.

THIS case coming on to be heard it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that Edward Turner, one of the defendants in this cause, appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso, and set down for hearing ex parte as to him.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price adv. $4 00 92 6w

Just Received and for Sale,

A QUANTITY of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 7. 89-

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 81-

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 25 per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year